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Mr. Kim Jong Il Throws New Light on Originality Of Kimilsungism

Mr. Kim Jong Il throw a new light on a correct understanding of the correlation between Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism.

He said: "We call the leader's revolutionary thought Kimilsungism because the idea and theory advanced by him are original. The definition that Kimilsungism is a system based on the idea, theory and method of Juche means that Kimilsungism is consistent with the Juche idea in content and that it forms a system based on the idea, theory and method in composition. Both in content and in composition, Kimilsungism is an original idea that cannot be explained within the framework of Marxism-Leninism."

This comment came in his talk to theoretical propagandists of the Workers' Party of Korea on October 2, 1976. (See full text of his talk on page 2)

In his talk, Mr. Kim Jong Il made it clear that Kimilsungism differs from Marxism-Leninism in its structural system and content.

But he added:

"When we say Kimilsungism is an original revolutionary idea different from Marxism-Leninism, we never mean that it has no derivations from Marxism-Leninism.

"Both Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism are revolutionary ideas which have provided solutions to the revolutionary practice of the working class."

He stressed the need to have a correct understanding of the correlation between Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of appraising the latter in the right light.

He said:

"Putting the main emphasis on originality while viewing it in context with derivations is the principled stand which must be adhered to in understanding the correlation between Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism."

World Leaders Support Tripartite Talks

Leaders of the world continue to express their support to the proposed three-way talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea.

Mr. Siaka Probyn Stvens, President of the Republic of Sierra Leone, in his talk with the Korean ambassador to his country on February 27, said that he hoped for an early realization of the proposal for tripartite talks put forward by the DPRK.

He said, "We will make every possible effort for its realization."

Mr. Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, President of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, said that his country was deeply interested in the proposal and actively supported it, when he met a Government economic delegation of the DPRK led by Chong Song Nam, Minister of External Economic Affairs, on Feb. 29.

Pointing out that Reagan was laying big obstacles in the way of the solution of the reunification question of Korea, he said:

"We will continue to support the Korean people's struggle for the peaceful reunification of the country."

The DPRK Government received from Compaore Blaise, Minister of State in the Presidential Office of the Republic of Upper Volta, a letter of solidarity supporting the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the 3rd Session of the 7th Supreme People's Assembly.

Upper Volta, the letter says, supports and expresses solidarity for the propositions for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country including the proposal for tripartite talks.

Mr. Giulio Andreotti, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Italy, on February 28 said that the Italian Government has interest in the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks for the relaxation of tensions on the Korean Peninsula.

His comment came in a letter to a meeting of the Italian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification held in Rome.

In the letter he expressed the stand of the Italian Government as follow:

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SR-71's Espionage Denounced

Americans who are staging the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises in south Korea sent their high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" into the air above the territorial waters south of the Kangryong Peninsula at around 11:06 and then sent it deep into the air above the territorial waters east of Kosong at around 12:43 on March 3 to carry out espionage against the northern half of the republic, reported the KCNA on March 3.

The Korean side to the Military Armistice Commission, in its telephone notice to the American side, declared that the aerial espionage of the U.S. was a flagrant violation of the Armistice Agreement and an encroachment upon the sovereignty of the DPRK, saying that Korea could not but pay a serious attention to this.

Three-Way Talks First, North-South Talks Next: Pyongyang

Letter of DPRK Premier to S. Korean "Prime Minister"

PYONGYANG, March 7 (KCNA) – The Premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent his letter to the south Korean "prime minister" on March 7.

Follows the full text of the letter:

To prime minister Chin Ui Jong,

I acknowledge the receipt of your reply letter dated February 10.

We had expected that your side would naturally accept our fair and aboveboard proposal for tripartite talks. It is very regrettable that your side turned away your face from it contrary to our expectation.

Our proposal for tripartite talks is a most realistic and reasonable one we advanced considering it necessary to hold a dialogue at one table between the parties directly responsible for the Korean question on the basis of taking into full account the past historical facts and the prevailing situation on the Korean Peninsula.

The situation on the Korean Peninsula today is strained as never before and is so grave that a war may break out any moment.

Your side, too, cannot deny the fact that in order to remove the danger of a war from our country and provide a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country it is necessary above all to replace the unstable Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopt a declaration of non-aggression between north and south, drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea, drastically reduce the armies of north and south and eliminate the military confrontation.

These problems can be smoothly solved in an allround way only when the dialogue is participated in by us, the United States and south Korean authorities.

This is because the United States is the real ruler occupying south Korea and seizing the prerogative of supreme command of the army and the south Korean authorities are another party responsible for the present tension in Korea.

But your side, without any just reason or ground, opposed our proposal for tripartite talks and asserted that talks between north and south should be held.

As for the talks between the north and south, it is a matter we had consistently raised from long ago.

We have always thought if the authorities of north and south meet with each other from an independent stand and have open-hearted talk, it would be greatly helpful toward easing the aggravated feelings and improving mutual understanding, and we have made all sincere efforts to hold such dialogue in actuality.

In our proposal for tripartite talks, too, we do not reject the talks between north and south but make it clear that after providing a precondition for the reunification of Korea at the tripartite talks a dialogue for reunification should be held between north and south.

We think that we should not be wedded to the form of talks, be it talks between north and south or tripartite talks, if it can only ease the present mounting tension on the Korean Peninsula, remove the military confrontation and solve the question of independent and peaceful reunification.

The point now is whether these problems can be solved through talks between north and south alone.

In other words, it is doubtful whether your side has the right to discuss and decide upon these problems, meeting with us independently.

At present the U.S. forces are still occupying south Korea and the U.S. forces commander holds the prerogative of supreme command of the "ROK army". Under such condition how can the south Korean authorities alone sit with us without the consent of the United States and solve such problems as replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, driving the U.S. forces out of south Korea, adopting a non-aggression declaration, reducing the armies and removing the military confrontation?

It is as clear as noonday that no matter how many times we meet with your side to hold talks under the condition in which the south Korean authorities have no right, it is impossible to solve the aforesaid fundamental problems.

This was fully proved also by the experience of the past north-south dialogues.

If the south Korean authorities receive even now the prerogative of the "ROK army" command from the United States, make the U.S. forces withdraw from south Korea and take over the full power to replace the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and adopt a non-aggression declaration, we have the intention to take into consideration the talks between north and south.

Originally, we have advanced the problem of talks between the DPRK and the United States since 1974, recognising that if the tension is to be eased in Korea and the military confrontation removed, we should hold talks directly with the United States with all real power in south Korea and repeatedly proposed that these talks should discuss the problems of replacing the Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement and having the U.S. forces withdrawn from south Korea.

(Continued on Page 8)

The DPRK renewed its call for three-way talks as "it is a most reasonable proposal for peace in Korea and for the acceleration of the peaceful solution of the Korean question at this juncture."

Premier Kang Song San of the DPRK Administration Council, in a March 7 letter to his south Korean counterpart Chin Ui Jong, stressed the urgent need to remove the danger of war from Korea and provide a precondition for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The letter was handed to the south Korean side at the conference hall of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom on March 7.

On February 14, a letter of south Korean "prime minister" Chin to Premier Kang was received at the same place. The south Korean authorities, in the letter, called for talks between north and south Korea instead of the Pyongyang-proposed tripartite talks.

For the purpose of removing the danger of war from the Korean Peninsula and creating a favourable atmosphere for reunification, Premier Kang urged in the letter: "..... it is necessary above all to replace the unstable Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement, adopt a declaration of non-aggression between north and south, drive the U.S. troops out of south Korea, drastically reduce the armies of north and south and eliminate the military confrontation."

The south Koreans cannot solve such problems without the consent of the United States as it is the U.S. forces commander that holds the prerogative of supreme command of the "ROK" army, said Mr. Kang.

"In our proposal for tripartite talks, too, we do not reject the talks between north and south but make it clear that after providing a precondition for the reunification of Korea at the tripartite talks a dialogue for reunification should be held between north and south, the parties concerned," the Premier asserted.

He said that Pyongyang has proposed to have talks with the United States since 1974 while the United States has persistently demanded that Seoul also participate in Pyongyang-Washington talks. Seoul has taken sides with Washington in that matter.

"In full consideration of the stark facts of the past days we made a new proposal for holding tripartite talks with the south Korean authorities participating in the talks between us and the United States.

"We cannot understand why your side which agreed to the tripartite talks proposed by the United States now opposes our proposal for tripartite talks," he asked in the letter.

On Correctly Understanding Originality of Kimilsungism

Talk of Mr. Kim Jong Il to Theoretical Propagandists Of the Party on October 2, 1976

Since we formulated the revolutionary thought of the leader as Kimilsungism and gave a definition of it, people have come to see it in a new light. At present, everyone is calling the revolutionary thought of the leader Kimilsungism, and is saying that it is a system based on the idea, theory and method of Juche.

Formerly, the revolutionary idea of the leader was called a contemporary Marxism-Leninism. Of course, there is some truth in that, but this is not a correct definition, since it refers primarily to its inheritance of Marxism-Leninism. No one now calls the leader's revolutionary thought that way. However, there is still a tendency to interpret it within the basis of Marxism-Leninism.

We call the leader's revolutionary thought Kimilsungism because the idea and theory advanced by him are original. The definition that Kimilsungism is a system based on the idea, theory and method of Juche means that Kimilsungism is consistent with the Juche idea in content and that it forms a system based on the idea, theory and method in composition. Both in content and in composition, Kimilsungism is an original idea that cannot be explained within the framework of Marxism-Leninism.

– 2 –

The Juche idea which constitutes the quintessence of Kimilsungism, is an idea newly discovered in the history of human thought.

However, at present there is a tendency to interpret the Juche idea on the basis of the materialistic dialectic of Marxism. Not so long ago I received a letter which propounded the viewpoint that the Juche idea is a "materialism of Juche" and a "dialectic of Juche". This shows that the originality of the Juche idea is not correctly understood.

The materialistic dialectic of Marxism presented the correlation between matter and consciousness and between being and thinking as the fundamental question of philosophy and proved the primacy of matter, the primacy of being. On this basis it clarified the laws of motion of the objective world. The material nature of the world and its universal laws of motion having been clarified, the Juche idea presented the position and role of man in the world as the fundamental question of philosophy and proved that man is the master of everything and decides everything. It explicated on this basis the law that governs the domination, transformation and development of the world by man. The Juche idea puts man in the place of master who dominates the world, instead of simply presenting him as a part of it. This philosophical principle of the Juche idea cannot be explained within the framework of materialistic dialectic.

– 3 –

The tendency to interpret the Juche idea according to the system and content of the preceding theories is more obtrusively manifested in the view of social history. Even philosophy textbooks show the tendency of interpreting the socio-historical principles clarified by the Juche idea, in accordance with the materialistic view of history.

Historical materialism is the application of the general laws of the material world to social history. Needless to say, society, too, belongs to the material world, so the universal laws of the material world operate in it. But society has its peculiar laws of motion which differ from those of nature. Contrary to the movement of nature, the socio-historical movement has a subject. And the socio-historical movement is inconceivable without the function and role of its subject. The Juche idea has precisely elucidated the law-governed nature inherent in the socio-historical movement as a movement of its subject. The view on social history as clarified by the Juche idea has as its main content the law-governed nature of the socio-historical movement. This Juche view on social history should not be interpreted according to the materialistic view of history.

The Juche idea is an original idea which clarifies not only the new philosophical and socio-historical principles but also the guiding principles in the revolution and construction.

Along with the Juche idea, the revolutionary theory of Kimilsungism is also an original theory. However, some people still have a tendency to confuse it with the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism.

– 4 –

Viewed from the development of the revolutionary theories of the working class, Marxism-Leninism is the revolutionary theory of the historical period preceding the evolution of Kimilsungism. Marx scientifically proved, on the basis of materialistic dialectic, the inevitability of the fall of capitalism and the transition to socialism. Lenin followed his theory to make an analysis of monopolistic capitalism. On this basis he elucidated the law of uneven development of capitalism and the possibility of victory of socialism in one particular country, and put forward the revolutionary theory on the establishment of a socialist system. That is why the main content of the revolutionary theory of Marxism-Leninism is the theory on overthrowing capitalism and imperialism, and establishing a socialist system.

The revolutionary theory of Kimilsungism is a revolutionary theory which has provided solutions to problems arising in the revolutionary practice in a new age different from the era that gave rise to Marxism-Leninism. On the basis of the Juche idea, the leader gave a profound explanation of the theories, strategies and tactics on national liberation, class emancipation and human liberation in our era. Thus it can be said that the revolutionary theory of Kimilsungism is a perfect revolutionary theory on communism in the era of Juche.

– 5 –

It would not do to seek some clue in the Marxist-Leninist theory to explain the new revolutionary theory clarified by Kimilsungism, especially the theory on the building of socialism and communism.

The problem of building socialism and communism has been clarified in a new way by Kimilsungism. True, the founders of Marxism-Leninism, too, expounded some views about socialist and communist society, but their views did not go far beyond the limits of predication and suppression. The leader said long ago that our Party had taken into consideration all deserving propositions made by the founders of Marxism-Leninism and that after the establishment of the socialist system, it had solved all arising problems using its own discretion. As a matter of fact, the theoretical and practical problems of the revolution and construction work after the establishment of the socialist system have been solved entirely through the leader's unique ideological and theoretical activities. So Marxist-Leninist classics cannot give any hints to the solution of these problems.

Furthermore, Kimilsungism raised the new question of the method of leadership in the revolutionary theory of the working class and elucidated it in a comprehensive way.

The question of the leadership method holds an independent place, both theoretically and practically, in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. The revolutionary cause of the working class, the cause of socialism and communism, is a deep-going, complicated struggle to transform the world thoroughly and a great struggle in which the broad masses participate. Therefore, this revolutionary cause would be victoriously achieved only when a correct leadership method, together with a correct guiding idea and theory, is applied. The question of the leadership method assumes still greater importance when the working-class party takes over power, administers a new society and directs the building of socialism and communism. But in the revolutionary theory of the working class this question was never systematized as an independent theory before.

– 6 –

Kimilsungism's important service is that it provided a new elucidation of the theory on the leadership method and systematized it as an independent element. Kimilsungism presented the leadership method as one of the fundamental questions for victory in the revolution and gave a full explanation of it. In particular, it originally clarified and perfected the leadership method, the method of leading the building of socialism and communism, to be adopted by the Party in power. But in some cases the method of leadership which forms an independent element of Kimilsungism is now erroneously interpreted as a question of methodology. This is an incorrect understanding of the content and originality of the Kimilsungist theory on leadership.

It is clear from this that Kimilsungism differs from Marxism-Leninism in its structural system and content.

As you know, Marxism has its three sources of origin in the classical philosophy of Germany, the classical political economy of Britain and the doctrine of Utopian socialism of France. Accordingly, its structural system comprises these three fields. Leninism developed and enriched Marxism in various aspects, but it adopted the same three elements-philosophy, political economy and scientific socialism.

– 7 –

In the new era of human history when the popular masses have emerged as masters of the world for the first time in history and are shaping their destinies in an independent and creative way, in our era when the revolutionary movement of the working class has advanced a long way and is being conducted extensively and profoundly throughout the world, the revolutionary practice demands a new idea and theory of leadership over the revolution, and has presented the question of leadership in mobilizing the broad sections of the masses for the revolution as an urgent problem associated with the outcome of the revolution. Kimilsungism which is made up of three elements–the Juche idea and the revolutionary theory and leadership method it clarified–has met these new requirements of the revolutionary movement.

Kimilsungism is an ideological and theoretical system with the Juche idea as its core. The originality of Kimilsungism is derived from the originality of the Juche idea. Therefore, when we talk about Kimilsungism, first we have to think of the Juche idea.

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Yet, we should not regard the Juche idea in the same light as Kimilsungism. Some people now put them in the same category, but they are different in content. Kimilsungism comprises the Juche idea and a far-reaching revolutionary theory and leadership method evolved from this idea. We therefore have defined Kimilsungism as a system based on the idea, theory and method of Juche.

When we say Kimilsungism is an original revolutionary idea different from Marxism-Leninism, we never mean that it has no derivations from Marxism-Leninism. At present there is also a tendency to contrast Kimilsungism with Marxism-Leninism, allegedly to emphasize its originality. But its originality is not necessarily proved only by contrasting it with Marxism-Leninism, denying its derivations from the latter.

Both Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism are revolutionary ideas which have provided solutions to the revolutionary practice of the working class.

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The revolutionary cause of the working class is a task extending over a long time, a task that is to be fulfilled through different historical eras. In this sense, the revolutionary struggle of the new historical era is the continuation of that in the preceding era. Like the revolutionary struggle of the working class, their revolutionary ideas and theories which reflect their needs, are also derived and developed from era to era. Although Kimilsungism is an idea which represents a historical period different from that of Marxism-Leninism, it is closely connected with the latter because of the common class ideal and objective to serve the revolutionary cause of the working class. Kimilsungism was founded and has been developed in the course of safeguarding and embodying the ideological and theoretical achievements of Marxism-Leninism. The Juche idea itself is an idea discovered in the process of the revolutionary struggle waged under the banner of Marxism-Leninism; it is an idea which has opposed all trends of idealism and metaphysics and strictly adhered to the materialistic and dialectic stand. The revolutionary theory of Kimilsungism is also a theory which was founded and enriched in the course of protecting the revolutionary quintessence of Marxist-Leninist theory from bourgeois and opportunist theories and creatively applying and developing it in line with the requirements of the revolutionary practice of our times.

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We should oppose both the dogmatic attitude of swallowing Marxism-Leninism in its entirety without seeing its historical limitation and the nihilistic attitude of negating it while only emphasizing its limitation.

The Marxist-Leninist theory should be viewed in the context of the conditions prevailing at the time it was founded. Historically, Marxism and Leninism, which came into being as a reflection of the period of preparation for and carrying out of the proletarian revolution, set as a direct task the elucidation of the theories, strategies and tactics of the revolutionary struggle to overthrow capitalist eventually, they carried out this task. Furthermore, the founders of Marxism-Leninism drew relevant theoretical conclusions from their analyses of capitalist countries, primarily the capitalist countries of Europe where they were working and where the revolution was on the cards.

The limitation of Marxism-Leninism is as you see, related to the conditions of the times, to the historical tasks which it set itself, and to the historical premises from which it proceeded. Therefore, it is wrong to negate Marxism-Leninism because its propositions and theories fail to meet all the requirements of contemporary revolutionary practice.

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We should have a correct understanding of the correlation between Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism, on the basis of appraising the latter in the right light. In their relationship, we should not try to see originality only while ignoring derivations, nor should we, on the contrary, make light of originality and put too much stress on derivations. It goes without saying that the main point in this respect is originality. Putting the main emphasis on originality while viewing it in context with derivations is the principled stand which must be adhered to in understanding the correlation between Kimilsungism and Marxism-Leninism.

Giving the Party members and working people a correct understanding of the originality and historical significance of Kimilsungism is of great importance. So, when a fitting opportunity arises some day, I will go into greater details on this question.

Indian National Seminar on the Juche Idea Held

A grand Indian national seminar on the Juche idea was held at the Government Meeting Hall in New Delhi on February 11 under the sponsorship of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea on occasion of the brithday of Mr. Kim Jong Il.

It was attended by the minister of state for information and broadcasting, parliamentarians from the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi and personages of political and public circles.

K.P. Singh Deo, Minister of State for Defense, made an opening address at the seminar which was presided by M.S. Ramachandram, parliamentarian from the Indian National Congress Party of Indira Gandhi.

In his opening address he said the Juche idea is a great idea which enables man to realize the principle of *chajusong* (independence) and self-reliance most successfully and the embodiment of this idea is an important question for all the non-aligned and other developing countries.

In their congratulatory speeches, H.K.L. Bhagat, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, and Kurshid Alam Khan, Minister of State for Tourism and Civil Aviation, said that all countries should establish Juche and firmly maintain the principle of independence and self-support and make a deep study of the successes and experiences of Korea and embody them.

T.B. Mukherjee, President of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, made a report, which was followed by speeches of many personages.

U. Sharma, Secretary of the Indian Institute for International Understanding, recited a poem "the great leader."

Letters to President Kim Il Sung and Mr. Kim Jong Il were adopted there.

A letter to Indira Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, was also adopted at the seminar.

Report

T.B. Mukherjee, President of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, made a report under the headline "Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il Is a Sagacious Leader of the People Who Is Successfully Carrying Forward and Developing the Juche Cause" at the seminar.

He said in his report:

The Juche idea is a banner for the building of a new independent society and a great doctrine for human liberation.

Korea is not only the birthplace of the Juche idea but also a model country of socialism where the Juche idea has been most successfully embodied.

The secret of Korea's development into a powerful country as it is today lies in firm unity and cohesion of the entire people around the great leader, the centre of unity and leadership, in one ideology and purpose.

As they have the great President Kim Il Sung in high esteem as their outstanding leader peerless in their history spanning thousands of years and have been guided by the immortal Juche idea, the Korean people have become a glorious people who have the centre of genuine unity and leadership and shaped history and their destiny independently and creatively.

By brilliantly solving the question of inheriting and developing the leader's ideas and leadership down through generations the Korean people today have provided a firm guarantee for carrying to completion the leader's revolutionary cause, the cause of *chajusong* (independence) of the popular masses.

It is completely inevitable that Comrade Kim Jong Il has been upheld as the successor to the Juche cause.

Because Comrade Kim Jong Il whom we so highly respect is perfectly possessed of qualities and traits of a leader who would carry forward the Juche cause to accomplishment from generation to generation.

The whole world is struck with admiration at the fact that the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has perfectly acquired outstanding leadership art and method of guidance is leading the Juche cause to victory and glory.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a genuine leader of the people who is possessed of noblest traits and lofty virtues.

He has boundless love and the spirit of devoted service for the people and possesses infinitely noble comradeship and revolutionary sense of obligation.

Indeed, dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is a great leader of the people who, with unexcelled, rare wisdom, outstanding leadership ability and noble virtues has shaped anew the modern history of Korea and the history of the struggle for human liberation and is adding lustre to them.

It is not only a pride of the Korean people but also greatest happiness of the world people who advocate *chajusong* to hold the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il in high esteem as the great successor to the Juche cause.

As they have him, the future of the popular masses for the cause of *chajusong* is bright.

The experience of the Korean people who have built Korea, once backward colony and semi-feudal society, into a powerful independent and sovereign state in so short a period of time, overcoming manifold difficulties and trials, gives great strength and courage to the peoples of all countries who have turned out in the sacred struggle for the building of a new society and a new life.

Speeches

Personages of various circles spoke at the seminar.

Dr. and Prof. M.M. Verma of Delhi University made a speech under the title "Decisive Role of the Leader in Carrying Out the Revolutionary Cause of the Popular Masses". She said:

The leader plays a decisive role in carrying out the popular masses' cause of *chajusong* (independence).

This is an immovable truth which has been proved not only by theory but also by the history of the world revolutionary movement.

A people guided by a great leader becomes a great people.

The great President Kim Il Sung is a distinguished leader peerless in the long history of Korea. He is a great philosopher, outstanding strategist and leader.

Dr. Prallad Sarkar, professor of philosophy of Calcutta University, said in his speech titled "The Juche Idea Is a True Idea of the People":

The immortal Juche idea which was founded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung and is developed and enriched by His Excellency Kim Jong Il, the dear leader, is the common idea of mankind at present.

The idea is daily evoking ardent support and sympathy among the world's people with a great attraction because it is a true idea of the people illumining the road for the popular masses to carve out their destiny.

In his speech titled "The Inheritance of the Popular Masses' Cause of *Chajusong* (Independence) and the Role of the Heir to the Leader", Dr. and Prof. D. Frempati of Delhi University said:

The Juche idea is the first to give a new comprehensive exposition of the question of the inheritance and accomplishment of the popular masses' cause of *chajusong* and the question of the successor to the leader.

The successor to the leader plays a decisive role in carrying forward and accomplishing the popular masses' cause of *chajusong*.

Today Korea has successfully solved the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause of the leader and is confidently advancing along the road of victory.

Om. Prakash Mantri, Secretary General of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association, made a speech titled "DPRK Proposal for Tripartite Talks Is an Epochal Measure for the Peaceful Reunification of Korea and for World Peace". He said:

The proposal for tripartite talks is one for providing a realistic guarantee for the maintenance of peace in Korea which stands at the crossroads of war or peace at present and for providing favorable preconditions for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

This proposal clearly demonstrated once again the peace-loving stand of the DPRK headed by the great President Kim Il Sung.

Dr. and Prof. S.K. Srivastava, dean of the faculty of social science of Banaras Hindu University, stressed in his speech under the title "The Policy of Making the Whole World Independent Put Forward by the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung.":

President Kim Il Sung taught that the independent world is a world where all manner of dominations and colonialism are completely liquidated and the sovereignty of all countries and all nations is fully realized.

President Kim Il Sung's policy of making the whole world independent provides a firm guarantee for preventing the outbreak of a new global war by the imperialists and preserving a durable peace in the world by making all countries not follow imperialism.

In his speech titled "Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il, the Great Successor to the Juche Cause", G.N. Srivastava, Secretary General of the Asian Regional Institute of the Juche Idea, said:

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il has enriched the treasure-house of the Juche idea after gaining perfect grasp on Kimilsungism with his extraordinary energies and scientific studies.

With his iron will and uncommon sweep, he is wisely guiding the Korean revolution as planned and intended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

Today the Korean people are holding the dear leader in high esteem, wholly entrusting their destiny and the future of the DPRK to him and wholeheartedly upholding his leadership.

Thanks to him, the Korean people are assured of victory and the world people have a bright future.

Swiss National Seminar On Chajusong and Korea's Reunification Held

A Swiss national seminar on *chajusong* (independence) and Korea's reunification was held on February 11 in Geneva under the co-sponsorship of Juche idea study organizations and committees for supporting Korea's reunification in Switzerland.

At the seminar Jurg Schluer, member of the Political Bureau of the Swiss Progressive Organizations and Parliamentarian of Berne Canton, made an opening address and then Martin Schwander, Director of the World Peace Council and executive member of the Swiss Peace Committee, made a congratulatory speech.

Dario Ghisletta, Deputy General Secretary of the Autonomous Socialist Party of Switzerland and Chairman of the Tessin Committee of Switzerland for Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a report titled "Policy of Korean Reunification Embodying *Chajusong*."

Ours is an age of *chajusong* in which the world people are vigorously advancing along the road of independence, he noted, and said: For the Korean people to solve the question of national reunification independently without foreign interference is in full accord with the desire and aspiration of the world people as it most correctly reflects the demands of the present time.

He denounced the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their aggressive manoeuvres.

Stressing that the three principles of national reunification elucidated by the great leader His Excellency President Kim Il Sung are a programme of reunification which indicated the most correct way of solving the question of national reunification independently and peacefully by the united efforts of the nation in conformity with its essence, he explained in detail the content and validity of the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo.

Pointing to the consistent efforts of the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, he voiced firm support to the proposal for tripartite talks adopted at a joint meeting of the Central People's Committee and the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK and the appeal to the parliaments and governments of all countries of the world which was adopted at the third session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

The proposal for tripartite talks is an initiative of epochal significance in averting the danger of new war in Korea and actively opening a favorable phase for peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification, he stressed.

Noting that to support the Korean people's cause of national reunification is a common duty of the world's peace-loving people, he said he would render active support and encouragement to the Korean people in their struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

His report was followed by speeches.

In his speech Gilberto Isella, vice-Chairman of the Tessin Committee of Switzerland for Support to the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, stressed that the proposal for tripartite talks is a new peace proposal and national-salvation measure for fundamentally warding off the danger of war on the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing peace there and for making a breakthrough in a peaceful solution of the question of national reunification.

The United States and the south Korean authorities must give up the "two Koreas" plot and respond without delay to the DPRK proposal for tripartite talks, he said.

The chief of the group for the study of the Juche idea of Latin American students studying in Geneva, Switzerland, emphasized that the respected leader President Kim Il Sung has put forward correct lines and policies for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country from the first moment of its division by outside forces and devoted his all to their realization.

In his speech the chief of the group for the study of the Juche idea of the students of Third World countries studying in Geneva, Switzerland, strongly demanded that the United States immediately withdraw its aggression forces from south Korea, stop the moves for the formation of a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and sign a peace agreement with the DPRK.

He called for more vigorously conducting worldwide solidarity movements for supporting the Korean people's struggle to reunify the country.

A letter to President Kim Il Sung and a letter to Mr. Kim Jong Il were adopted at the seminar.

A resolution supporting the reunification of Korea was adopted there.

Noting that the seminar stressed that the reunification proposals and measures of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to solve the question of national reunification independently and peacefully are wholly just and realistic, the resolution expressed full support to the proposal for tripartite talks.

It said:

We will wage among political parties, public organisations and personages of all strata of Switzerland a more vigorous solidarity movement for supporting the peaceful reunification of Korea and continue supporting the Korean people's struggle for the reunification of the country.

We strongly demand that the United States and the south Korean authorities immediately respond to the proposal for tripartite talks in accordance with the new step taken by the DPRK for a peaceful solution of the Korean question and the United States withdraw its troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea without delay and put an immediate end to such war provocation moves as introduction of neutron weapons and "Team Spirit 84", test nuclear war exercise.

"Team Spirit 84": Analysis

It has been more clearly revealed by announcements made and materials provided by the Americans that the U.S.-south Korea joint war game "Team Spirit 84" now in its first phase is a real war game aimed at the first attack on and northward nuclear invasion of the DPRK.

Prior to the joint war game, Col. Aars, a "U.S.-south Korea joint military command" spokesman, declared that the main purpose of the combined exercises this time is "reestablishment of an "air-land battle doctrine" applied to the situation in Korea.

The concept of the "air-land battle" was developed and adopted as the doctrine of the U.S. army in 1982. Supposing that a new war would be a total war including conventional, nuclear, biochemical and electronic warfare in the broad area of battlefields, it aims at "destruction in the early stage of war of armed forces in the rear" by intensively mobilizing armed forces from air and land in the "rear of the enemy."

This means that it gives priority to attack. In other words, it is a materialization of Reagan's policy of "strength" and an attempt to apply the established form of invasive battle to the Korean Peninsula, assuming the use of nuclear weapons and an attack on the rear of the enemy.

The U.S. and south Korea stressed offensive strategy in last year's joint exercises. However, this is the first time that they made clear their intention to reestablish an "air-land battle doctrine" in Korea which means that the Korean Peninsula has become a test ground for the Americans' first strike and nuclear war for northward invasion.

The U.S. army revised its "textbook for field exercise F-10015" in August 1982 and switched from the old doctrine of field operations of "active defense" to that of "winning a war" by offensive action, mapping out a scheme to apply it to Europe, the Middle East and Asia. This is what they call the "air-land battle doctrine."

Its content can be summed up as follows:

1) A war in the 80s would be an intensive one with battlefields enlarged by the development of warfare and ammunition; 2) Therefore, the means of war would be integrated, thus a conventional war would be easily changed to warfare combined with chemical and electronic warfare; 3) To win in such a war it is necessary to mobilize modern armed forces including nuclear arms at maximum from the early phase and should make intensive and continued attacks on the entire front.

Particularly necessary is the destruction of the enemy's fighting force on the front as well as of those force in the rear.

In Washington's "simultaneous multi-response strategy," Europe, the Middle East and Asia are defined as broad battlefields and emphasis is laid on a "long and deep battle" which simultaneously gives strikes to the front and the rear with the mobilization of air, land and nuclear forces, including missiles, or against the entire enemy area.

The southern part of the Korean Peninsula was selected as a test ground where the "air-land battle doctrine" is to be applied in Asia.

This is partly because it adjoins the DPRK and the USSR, partly because the Americans regard the nuclear option as far simpler in Korea than in Europe or the Middle East as repeatedly stated by high-ranking officials in Washington, and partly because the military bases and armed forces of Japan and south Korea can be fully mobilized and easily utilized as "forward bases of the U.S."

This doctrine separates the "direct battle area" 150km forward from the "interest area" 300km backward from the former.

Starting from the Demilitarized Zone of the Korean Peninsula, the "direct battle area" would reach the neighborhood of Pyongyang and the "interest area" would involve the borders of the DPRK with China and the Soviet Union, and the whole territory of the DPRK would be involved in the battle zone.

Assuming the DMZ as the "direct battle area", the whole of north Korea would be the "area for destruction of successive war potential."

High-ranking American officials and south Koreans have repeatedly declared that they would made an intensive attack against the DPRK from the DMZ from air and land in case of a contingency on the Korean Peninsula, and if necessary launch a strike at the rear of the DPRK.

This is what they call the "three-day war plan."

Virtually, U.S.-south Korea joint military commander Sennewald made no secret of their plan in June last year to launch a counter-attack even on the center of the DPRK, if necessary.

South Korean chairman of the "joint chiefs of staff" Kim Song Tae also said that south Korea now follows a strategy of giving a strong blow at the heart of north Korea through a massive air attack in the early stage.

These remarks reveal that they have a concrete plan to launch a first strike at the DPRK according to the "air-land battle doctrine", without confining themselves to a limited battle area.

The Americans regard the south Korean region 300km from the DMZ as the first line for operations against the DPRK, and the second line is the AFBs connecting Sasebo with Iwakuni and Miho of Japan from where to carry out intensive attacks on the DPRK by massively mobilizing fighters and bombers from these bases in a Korean contingency. The third line is the line connecting AFBs in Okinawa with Yokota, Misawa and Chitose air bases in Japan, from where sorties of strategic bombers can be made.

The American military bases in the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and the U.S. mainland serve as stronger bases in the rear.

The current U.S.-south Korea joint military rehearsal "Team Spirit 84" can be characterized by the following facts: 1) The troops mobilized in it 207,500 troops, including 50,000 GIs in 1984 show a 4.5-fold increase over those in the first rehearsal in 1976; 2) Ammunition has been largely beefed up together with a remarkable increase in the armed forces, mobilized from military bases from Japan and the U.S. mainland; 3) Period of the rehearsal has been prolonged three times that of the first war game in 1976.

The ongoing war game is to be developed in the three stages: The first phase of strategic deployment for quickly mobilizing the GIs in south Korea and those in Japan; The second phase of field exercises to give strikes to the enemy; The third – redeployment of U.S. armed forces back in the home positions.

The U.S. war capabilities carry remarkably heavier weight in the current war game. It is supposed that this is related to the planned application of a nuclear force to the Korean Peninsula.

This is partly proved by the fact that mobilized in the this year's joint military drill are such nuclear capable means as B-52 strategic bombers from Guam, nuclear attack carriers of the U.S. seventh fleet and Lance missiles.

Newest type air-land attack UH-60 helicopters have been introduced in "Team Spirit 84" for the first time in connection with the application of the "air-land battle doctrine" to Korea.

Helicopter of this type played an important role in the American invasion of Grenada last year and displayed its first attack capability.

These facts show with increased clarity that the Americans are attempting to launch a Grenada-type first attack on the DPRK.

As seen above, the current U.S.-south Korea joint military exercises can be called a test war according to the Americans' senario of a preemptive northward nuclear attack on the DPRK.

The ongoing war game now in its first phase not only is an actual three-step fighting plan to be applied in a Korean contingency but involves the real danger that a nuclear war rather than a conventional war may be ignited at any moment.

This is serious and real threat to the DPRK. This not withstanding, the Americans and the south Koreans insist that "Team Spirit 84" is "defensive" and is intended to cope with the "threat from the north", and ridiculously propose to the DPRK to observe the war game. This reveal nothing but their brigandish nature.

(To be continued)

The "Team Spirit 84" is a nuclear war game against the DPRK, highlighted by a heliborne thrust. The newest type UH-60 Black Hawk helicopters were introduced in the current war game. File photo shows a scene in the "Team Spirit 83".

Rodong Simnun Hits Washington's Nuke War Provocation

Rodong Simnun February 26 carried a commentator's article titled "Let Us Check and Frustrate U.S. Imperialists' Nuclear War Provocation Moves."

Noting that the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises being staged by the U.S. with the mobilization of U.S. forces and south Korean army more than 200,000 strong and sophisticated equipment are bringing the situation on the Korean Peninsula to the extreme pitch of strain and increasing the danger of war, especially nuclear war, the paper said:

There have been deployed in south Korea more than 1,000 nuclear weapons, a U.S. flying division and tactical combat flying corps with nuclear combat assignments and nuclear-capable "F 16" fighter-bombers. Besides, nuclear units equipped with Lance missiles and delivery means of various types are stationed and there is a nuclear special unit in the Military Demarcation Line area.

Yet feeling unassured, the U.S. imperialists are scheming to deploy in south Korea "Pershing 2" and cruise missiles, latest-type medium-range missiles whose range goes far beyond the boundary of Korea.

The nuclear-equipped U.S. Seventh Fleet moved the centre of its strategic deployment to the East Sea of Korea and is moving around in the waters around south Korea.

As a result, south Korea has turned into a largest nuclear forward base in the Far East where nuclear weapons and means of their delivery are densely deployed.

The U.S. imperialists are openly resorting to nuclear blackmail.

In January last year, the then U.S. army chief of staff Meyer blazed that the United States would use tactical nuclear weapons even if a conventional war breaks out on the Korean Peninsula. In November last year during his visit to south Korea, Reagan raved that the use of nuclear weapons would not be ruled out on the Korean Peninsula in case of "emergency."

This means that to use nuclear weapons in Korea is a policy of the United States.

The nuclear weapons of different types deployed in south Korea are not "exhibits" but those for practical use.

In April 1977, the then U.S. defence secretary Brown claimed that the United States had worked out an "emergency plan for nuclear war" in Korea, which included the "plan of using tactical nuclear weapons."

Due to the foolhardy new war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists, the Korean Peninsula has become a most volatile area in the world, and an extremely grave touch-and-go situation which may lead to the outbreak of war any moment has been created in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists' arms build-up and war provocation moves are a grave challenge to the Korean people and the world's peace-loving people desirous of peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and an unpardonable crime aimed to impose the scourge of new war upon the Korean people and the people in Asia and the world.

The war strategy pursued by the U.S. imperialists in Korea is a product of their Asian policy.

The U.S. imperialists are continually introducing new-type weapons into south Korea and turning south Korea and her surrounding waters into a military bridgehead, in a bid to keep hold on south Korea as their colony and extend the sphere of their influence to the whole of Korea and other countries in Asia.

Another factor of increasing the danger of war in Korea is the treacherous acts of the Chon Du Hwan clique zealously following the war strategy of the U.S. imperialists.

At an "annual security consultative meeting" held in Washington in April last year, the south Korean puppets entreated the United States to keep south Korea under the "protection of its nuclear umbrella" and deploy nuclear cruise missiles and launching pad in south Korea. When Reagan flew into south Korea, they voiced gratitude for his regarding south Korea as the "first-class strategic vantage-point", object of the use of nuclear weapons. The Chon Du Hwan clique is scheming to introduce even neutron weapons which the West European "allies" of the United States opposed to have in their countries.

The paper continued:

We will never allow our nation to be a victim to war started by foreign forces and our territory to be a war field of the U.S. imperialists.

The central military commission of the Workers' Party of Korea issued an order of the Supreme Commander of the Korean People's Army to all the units of the Korean People's Army and the entire members of the Korean People's Security Forces, the Worker-Peasant Red Guards and the Red Young Guards to heighten revolutionary vigilance and strengthen the posture of combat mobilization to cope with the grave situation created on the Korean Peninsular by the "Team Spirit 84" joint military exercises started by the U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets on February 1.

To prevent the danger of war on the Korean Peninsula is a pressing problem awaiting immediate solution.

All Koreans who love the country and the nation should rise as one man in the nation-wide struggle to denounce and foil the war provocation moves of the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, irrespective of the differences in ideology, social system and political view.

Nuclear war is not beneficial to the United States, either. And the day has gone when nuclear blackmail worked. If the United States thinks it may freely make nuclear blackmail and attain its aggressive aim in other's land far off from its mainland, it is a mistake.

Japanese Journal on South Korea

— Behind-the-Scene Story of Three Men's Release —

Gov't Forced to Drop Case for Fear of People's Protest

I stayed in south Korea on business for about 3 weeks, from the end of Jan. to the middle of Feb. I'd like to talk about the moves of anti-government forces, which I heard directly or indirectly in south Korea.

The south Korean authorities decided to drop the case involving Mr. Cho Sung Hyok, the Chief of south Korean Christian Social Problem Institute, Mr. Li Yong Hi, ex-professor of Hanyang Univ. and Mr. Kang Man Gil, ex-professer of Koryo Univ. who had been charged with violating the "National Security Law" by supporting the unification proposal of the DCRK (Democratic Confederal of Republic of Koryo), and set them free after 35 days' detention. This issue wasn't reported in Japan, but was given prominence in south Korean papers. There seems to be some ulterior purposes in their act of the authorities.

Plan for All-Church Struggle

It struct me as unexpected that the three persons including Mr. Li Yong Hi were set free because the authority had detained and investigated them for 35 days, trying to gather evidence set on indicting them.

Church people had prepared for a protest meeting, making handbills, and posters. As I learned after I came back home the church side held a press conference on Jan. 12, and made public "Plan for open struggles" enhancing all churches to develop this movement by holding various levels of conference among churches, report meetings at churches in small and middle cities, preparing pamphlets, organizing united committees of Catholic and Protestant churches developing overseas contacts and propaganda and by promoting solidarity with all these sympathizers. (A letter from south Korea by T.K., Sekai March Issue)

In south Korea, it is out of the question for the masses to discuss reunification problems freely, this is up only to the authority. It is against the "National Security Law" for the masses to demand independent, peaceful reunification, or even to mention the north-proposed "confederal plan".

If the authority had indicted the three people, all churches would have risen in "an open struggle". Then it was sure that free, and legal discussions on reunification would spread rapidly on a mass level.

That would be a serious problem to the authority. It was evident from this that the authority set them free on 14th, the day before the expiry of the detention period.

Press Conference

It was evening when the three people were set free from the Seoul Detention Center, and at once a "press conference" was hold. Moreover the prosecuter made public the three people's "private papers on self-reflection (summary)".

This press conference was reported as big news on T.V. and in newspapers. In the interview, they were quoted as saying that they would refrain from talking about the reunification problem and support the government's reunification policy.

To be more specific, it was a "self-reflection." I happened to watch TV with a friend of mine, who said definitely on the spot "they were forced to say that," and added, "No one takes it as its face value." The next day (15th), in response to a question put by a Choson Ilbo reporter, Mr. Cho said, "I don't want to comment on that now . . . . I want you to understand I am not yet completely free."

According to another friend of mine, they generally take it as a strategy to write "self-criticism" and to be set free. I think they would not be able to fight for "democracy" and "reunification" in defiance of the "regime's" fierce oppression unless they are enough to do so.

"Blue House", Discord between "CIC" and "NSP"

According to informed sources close to the government, there was a dispute among the Blue House, CIC (Central Intelligence of Command) and NSP (National Security Planning Board, former KCIA) as to whether they should indict them or not.

The Blue House and CIC were eager to indict them, but NSP wasn't.

No sooner had I heard this story then I remembered a conflict, and discord among the authorities at the time of the Pusan and Masan uprisings.

At that time, "President" Pak and Cha Chi Chol, the "Presidential Security Service Chief" demanded that the uprisings be suppressed thoroughly even though it was necessary to massacre tens of thousands people, while Kim Jae Gyu, Director or the KCIA was against it, warning that such a step would stimulate the uprisings to spread all over the country. It was well known that this confrontation caused the Oct. 26 assassination of Pak Jung Hi, which led to the collapse of "yushin system."

The fact that the authority couldn't indict them after 35 days detention proves they are now put in a corner by the people, contrary to their "show of strength".

So they needed to save face by means of producing the press conference in an exaggerated way.

Cold Reaction to "North-South Direct Dialogue"

I was interested in how south Korean people who are strongly anti-communist would react to north Korea's proposal for a tripartite talks for reunification.

Saying that he didn't know much about the details, one of my friends said, "The proposal seems to be intended for relaxation of tension on the Korean Peninsula." He didn't regard it as a mere "hypocritical peace offensive. "South Korean people seems to be extremely sensitive to the policy of strengthening tension on the Korean Peninsula after the appearance of the Reagan regime.

In addition, south Korean people reacted coldly to south Korea's proposals for "direct north-south dialogue" and north-south summit conference", regarding it as a mere deceptiva policy designed by Chon Du Hwan, a slayer, who intends to take the initiative in the reunification problem and be a national hero." "President" Chon is desperate by trying to get rid of his image as "a slayer".

As for the Rangoon incident, their concern is not about who did it but they say that it would not have happened if Chon hadn't carried out the Kwangju Massacre.

Now Team Spirit '84 joint military maneuver has been carried on a large scale since Feb. My friend, criticizing the Chon "regime's" "reunification dialogue" as a mere rip service, continued, it is staging the greatest mil. maneuvers in history by reinforcing the military alliance with the U.S., and intensifying tension in Korea.

Growing Consciousness Of National Independence

Not only aspirations after democracy and national reunification but also those for national independence are growing among students and young people as a lesson of the Kwangju people's uprising.

They are determined to struggle for and realize democracy and reunification through their own efforts. The "regime", which can never approve of their attituds of the people, and suppresses them severely all the more.

The suppression of the people is getting more cruel than under the Pak "regime". The Pak "regime" didn't take any direct action against teachers or priests, the Chon "regime" doesn't distinguish them from others.

People once arrested are tortured. They say that riot police hit demonstrating students fiercely, trying to kill them in the presence of people to terrorize them.

The Pak "regime" did that secretly at least, I can't but say that the Chon "regime" is acting an army man's way of thinking. (Nakai Ryosaku is an 35-year-old office worker)

Deceptive Nature of "Amnesty"

Pyongyang March 5 (KCNA) – Rodong Sinmun today, commenting on the "Amnesty" made public by the Chon Du Hwan group with the advertisement of "benevolence" and the like, said that this step is a spurious burlesque aimed to white wash and beautify its vicious violations of human rights and veil its heinous nature as a fascist tyrant and murderer without an equal in the world.

Noting that most of those released this time by the junta are ordinary criminals and a large number of political prisoners charged with "violation of the national security law" are still held behind bars, the author of the commentary said:

The traitor Chon Du Hwan's "amnesty" is a cheap claptrap tactics aimed to improve his public image, win public favour and provide a more favourable climate for his long-term office and a despicable placatory and deceptive trick to dampen the fighting spirit of students for the moment.

This architraitor, far from atoning for his crimes, is wearing the mask of "charity," twaddling about "benevolence" and the like. This is the height of effrontery and a big political cartoon filled with hypocrisy and deception.

While setting free people through the "amnesty", the junta threatened that "If they violate the law and order" or "damage public security" again, they "would never be pardoned". This bespeaks that it would keep watching those who are set free, arrest more patriots and people and imposed a heaver noose upon them.

If the Chon Du Hwan group truly wants to do something, it must not stage a third-rate political drama but abolish the harsh fascist suppressive system and evil laws and unconditionally and immediately release all the patriots and people thrown into jail on groundless charges.

BRIEF NEWS FROM SOUTH KOREA

Lives of Peasants Further Deteriorated

• According to a magazine in Seoul the south Korean peasants are suffering in their life owing to the annual rise of grain production cost and commodity prices and the continuous drop of the "rice purchase price."

The grain production cost per straw-bag was 18,300 won higher than the "pruchase" price in 1979 and 21,000 won greater in 1982.

In the recent three years the advance rate of wholesale prices has risen 6.3-9.5 percent higher than that of rice "purchase" price. As a result, the south Korean peasants are a saddled with heavy debts every year.

Even according to a survey report released by a south Korean organ concerned, each peasant family had 1.5 million won of debts on an average in July, 1982. The rural economy is in very gloomy position, causing serious apprehensions among the peasants for their livelihood, the magazine stressed.

Enterprises Hard Up for Money to Pay Debts

• According to a radio report from Seoul south Korean enterprises, suffering from shortage of fund, issued company bonds in succession to pay debts with them The company bonds issued by enterprises amounted to 216,000 million won in the first two months of this year. Among them bonds issued to pay the earlier bonds account for more than 56 percent. The increase of such bonds is attributable to the fact that company bonds to be paid this year amount to 870,000 won, or 25 percent increase above last year's. The issue of such bonds is on the steady in south Korea. The company bonds to be paid back in the first quarter of this year amount to 160,000 million won and those in the third quarter to 260,000 million won, or 60 percent increase.

Agriculture Steadily Devastated

• The south Korean agriculture is in the grip of ever more serious crisis. In 12 years till 1979 the acreage of cultivated land annually decreased by an average of 8,700 hectares, whereas it has reduced by more than 10,000 hectares every year since the Chon Du Hwan's seize of power. The area is expected to dwindle continuously in the future. In south Korea it will reportedly drop till 1986 to the 48 percent mark of the area needed for minimum self-sufficiency in food.

The devastation of arable land and various damages have reduced south Korea to an area of chronic famine. The rate of food self-sufficiency is now no more than 42 percent.

Student Parents Against Present Educational System

• According to a recent opinion poll conducted by a south Korean press organization among parents of some 510 graduating class students of high schools in Seoul, 74 percent of them damanded the abolition of the present educational system, saying that "it is wrong."

They said that "unless the present system is revised, the contradictions in education will grow more acute," pointing out that the "educational system" involving the "graduates quata system" and "examination for admission to university" infringes upon "campus autonomy" and "produces serious ill effects on education."

Two Expelled Univ. Students Arrested

• The Chon junta arrested two students who had been expelled from University of Foreign Studies in Seoul on charges of violation of the "law on assembly and demonstration", according to "Sinhan Minbo", a newspaper of Koreans in the United States.

Those students, Im Myong Hwi and Ra Jong Bang, reportedly agitated an anti-U.S., anti-dictatorship demonstration against Reagan's south Korean trip in November last year. The Chon junta's fascist crackdown upon the patriotic students fully reveals the deceptive nature of "readmission of expelled students much vaunted by them.

Signature-Collection Campaign for Revision of "Alien Registration Law" Starts among Japanese

There is a growing public demand for a fundamental amendment to the "Alien Registration Law". On Feb. 17 the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture and mayors and chiefs of 37 cities and villages in the prefecture submitted a petition to the Japanese government calling for revision of the "Alien Registration Law," including the abolition of fingerprinting.

The joint petition submitted by the governor and all the mayors and heads of villages in the prefecture is the first to be submitted by a local government.

The petition noted: as a result of partial amendment to the "Alien Registration Law" in 1982 the following changes were made—the validity period of alien registration certificate has been extended; the age of those foreigners residing here who are obligated to comply with the regulations, including the obligation to carry a certificate, is raised.

The petition continued: However, in the light of fundamental human rights, the Japanese Constitution and "International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and Optional Protocol." The "Alien Registration Law" should be amendment. The petition demanded the abolition or amendment of the obligation to be fingerprinted and the obligation to carry and present the certificates.

The petition was addressed to Prime Minister Nakasone, the Justice Minister and the Minister of Home Affairs.

The vice-governor of Kanagawa Prefecture handed the petition on the same day to the Justice Minister.

Earlier on Feb. 14, the Japan Socialist Party, Sohyo (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan), the Japan-Korea National Council, the Federation of Independent Unions of Japan and the All Japan Prefectural and Municipal Workers' Unions decided to start from Feb. 15 to June a 1 million signature-collecting campaign, demanding amendment of the "Alien Registration Law".

The signature-collection campaign will be promoted to call for the abolition of fingerprinting which violates the human rights of foreigners residing here; abolition of the obligation always to carry the certificates; amendment of imposition of the same obligations on minors as on adults; change of heavy penalties imposed on the violators of the law to those imposed on the violators of the Residence Register Law or the Family Registration Act.

During the campaign-period, the above-mentioned organizations will cooperate with organizations concerned in each prefecture and make efforts to lead each self-government body to adopt a resolution.

In order to increase voices of public opinion and widen the campaign, signatures will be collected from politicians, scholars, men of culture. An appeal will be made public, and petitions presented to the Diet and the government.

In spite of a partial amendment to the "Alien Registration Law," its characteristic feature as a sort of public peace maintenance law is maintained and the number of cases of violations of the human rights of Koreans are increasing.

In special, the public peace police are openly involving in affairs on enforcement of the "Alien Registration Law" conducted by local governments empowered by the Japanese government.

The original alien registration form should be classified as they concern 20 items including name, birthday, sex, nationality, etc. of the foreigner involved regarding their privacy and human rights.

However, the originals are frequently abused by the police authorities.

It is a daily occurrence that the police authorities concerned make inquiries to each local government as to the address, nationality, the date of birth of Korean nationals by telephone in order to investigate their movement. They ask self-governing bodies for the copies of the originals of the alien registration.

Koreans Here Deserve Old-Age Pension

The Japanese Welfare Ministry submitted Feb. 21 an amendment to the laws on national pension to the research committee on the national pension program of the Liberal Democratic Party.

In the proposed amendment, old-age pension payments are applicable to all foreigners living in Japan including Korean residents here over 35 years old, by adding the number of years when they were barred from the program to the period of time when they are made eligible to join the pension system.

Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) and Korean nationals here have made continuous efforts to make Koreans eligible for the national pension system.

In Jan. 1, 1982, a measure was taken to make the national pension system to applicable to Koreans living in Japan by deleting a "nationality clause" in the laws on national pension.

Under the measure, foreigners were made applicable to the injury pension, child and maternal pension and injury welfare pension systems, foreigners over 35 years excluded from the old-age pension program.

Under the present old-pension program, subscribers become eligible for benefits 25 years after they enter the program. Therefore, Koreans over 35 years old are not eligible to join the system.

This fact ignors the historical background of Korean residents in Japan and their actual living circumstances. This is an unjustifiable measure to Koreans who are concerned over their life in old age.

When the laws on national pension system was stipulated to January 1982 Koreans are forced to join the national pension system.

The measure taken by Japanese Welfare Ministry this time is a result of the continuous efforts of Chongryun and Korean nationals here.

Japanese Hooligans Attempt to Attack Chongryun Central Institute

Several men with automatic rifles attempted to attack the Central Educational Institute of Chongryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan) at night on Feb. 25 and early in the morning on Feb. 26.

The Central Educational Institute of Chongryun is located in Hachioji city, a suburb of Tokyo.

The attempted attack occurred at night on Feb. 25 and early in the morning on Feb. 26.

At around 11:00 p.m. on Feb. 25, two trainees at the institute found a man who spying on the institute in a wood at the back of the institute.

According to eyewitness accounts, the man was helmeted and wore a sort of military uniform. He had a rifle looking like a "M 16-rifle".

The wood where the man lay hidden is some 15 meters away from the institute and is located 4-5 meters higher than the institute ground. One can obtain a bird's-eye view of the dormitory and the main building of the institute from the wood.

A man discovered by students of the institute ran away along the institute walls, looking at the students and the main building.

At around 12:05 a.m. on Feb. 26, ten minutes later than the appearance of the strange man in the wood, a jeep came to a halt at the frontal gate of the institute. A man in military uniform came to the information room of the institute. At that moment, other students in the dormitory found this man and cried in a loud voice. He ran away when he was pursued by the students.

On top of this around 12:50 a.m. another man in military uniform was found attempting to climb a fence enclosing a park near the wood where the strange man was discovered first. The man took to his heels as he was found by students and officials of the institutes.

In this case the following facts should be taken into consideration: Those men wore military uniforms and had automatic rifles; they attempted to attack the institutes at night; they used a jeep; They were found three times and each time they were found in the act of attempt to attacking the institute.

In the light of these facts, there is no doubt that the act was an organized and premeditated one.

The criminals involved in this case seem to number over four men—a man hidding in the wood, the driver of the jeep, the man who came up to the information room and a man in the park. Further, a white passenger car stopped near the institute, left there when the criminals ran away. Then, it is presumed that more men are involved in the case.

The attempted attack on the Central Educational Institute occurred on the heels of the revolver firing incident at the Chongryun head office which occurred on Nov. 18; right-wingers' attack on the Tsurumi branch office of Chongryun's Kanagawa prefectural headquarters, and assaults in December last year on two Korean high school girl students in Kanagawa prefecture.

The attempted attack on the institute this time appears to be linked to the previous incidents.

Representatives of the Chongryun Saitama headquarters and the Central Educational Institute Feb. 29 visited the Hachioji Police Station, where they demanded arrest of the criminals and proper measures against recurrence of a similar case.

Meanwhile, the windows of the dining room of the Chongryun Tokyo Korean Training Center was destroyed between 7:00 p.m. Mar. 2 and 10:00 a.m. Mar. 3. The training center is located in Setagaya Ward, Tokyo.

Two marks which are believed to be bullet marks, were found in the windows of the dining room of the center and pieces of broken glass were scattered on a floor space 2-meters in diameter. Some pieces were found 10 meters away from the window.

One bullet mark was found in a place 1.9 meters high and the other 1.3 meters.

The criminal is believed to have broken into the compound of the center and destroyed the window.

Representatives of the Chongryun Tokyo headquarters and the Shibuse branch and the training center demanded the police authorities concerned take proper measures to prevent such an incident.

List of Prisoners — November 25, 1983

(Continued from the previous issue)

Follows a list of south Korean prisoners who have been assisted on charges of violation and others. The list was carried in the January 1984 issue of Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems.

Name	Prisoner number/ Occupation	Place	Major/ Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
CHONJU PRISON							
9 KIM JONG-CH'ŎL	2236 student	Kunsan U	3	Nov 82 leaflets distr. on campus	NSL/ADL	3y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
10 KIM JONG-SAM	2064 research secr.	Cath. Farmer's Assn.		Oct 79 South Korean Nat. Lib. Front/SKNLF	ACL	15y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
11 KIM NAN-SU	captain (mil.)	Military		Apr 81 Aram Hoe case	NSL	4y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
12 LEE MIN-U	student	Jeonbug U	trade, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 20	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
13 SHIN KWI-HYŎN	student	Jeonbug U	chemical engineering, 3	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 20	ADL	3y	under appeal at HC.
14 O BYŎNG-CH'ŎL 1084	teacher	Chonan-Hoso Coll.		Unification-Revol. Party	ACL/NSL	life	appeal rej. by SC.
15 CHŎNG JIN-T'AE 2150	indep. bus. man			Mar 83	NSL	3y & loss	under appeal at SC.
16 KIM GWANG-SŎK	student	Jeonbug U	philosophy, 3	Nov 83 campus demo Nov 1	ADL	pending	pending
KUNSAN PRISON							*Kum Kwang Dong 167 • Kunsan-Shi • Chunbuk 511*
• 1 LEE SŎNG-WAN 2510	student	Chonnam U	teachers' college, 1	Oct 82 demo in/out campus Oct 13	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by HC.
• 2 KIM JŎN-SŎNG	student	Chonnam U	trade, 3	Oct 82 demo in/out campus Oct 15	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3 SHIN ŎN-CH'AE	student	Jeobug U	economics, 4	Jun 82 leaflets distr. on campus	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4 SHIN YŎN-SŎP	student	Jeobug U	agriculture, 4	Jun 82 leaflets distr. on campus	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 5 KIM SŎNG-HWAN	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	politics, 2	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
CHANGHUNG PRISON							*Kon SAn Ri • Changhung Eup • Changhung Gun • Chunnam 570-40*
• 1 KIM CH'ANG-HWAN	student	Dongguk U	agrarian biology, 3	May 82 campus demo May 27	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by HC.
2 KIM CH'ANG-JUNG 66	student	Chonnam Techn. HS	dropout,	May 81 leaflets distr. on campus May 18	NSL/ADL	3y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3 LEE KWANG-HO	student	Chonnam U	history, 3	Sep 81 campus demo Sep 29	NSL/ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4 KIM KI-CH'AN 2824	student	Chonnam U	chemistry, 4	May 83 campus demo May 12	ADL	1y	appeal rej. by SC.
MOKPO PRISON							*Sang Chung Dong 196 • Mokpo-Shi • Chunnam 580*
1 CHŎNG SUN-CH'ŎL 96	no occup.			Apr 82 Kwangju US Cultural Ctr. Arson	ARON/ILL. EMIGR	5y6m & loss	appeal rej. by SC.

BY FEDERATION OF S. KOREAN CHRISTIAN WOMEN

Report on "Kisaeng Tourism" (5)

Export of Kisaeng

(Continued from the previous issue)

"South Korean women sell their bodies to earn foreign currency, in particular, a large number of kisaeng are advancing into Japan, where they sell themselves, and work hard day and night. Their patriotic acts are praiseworthy."

This remark is quated from an article entitled "Minister of Culture Highly Praises Kisaengs' Efforts," which was carried in the Oct. 26, 1973 issue of Japanese weekly magazine "Shukan Asahi." This remark was made during his visit in Japan by a certain minister, the then south Korean minister of culture, in his speech to the board of directors of a south Korean shcool in Tokyo.

There are various reasons why south Korean kisaeng and prostitutes come to Japan to earn foreign currency by selling their bodies.

Kisaeng parties are a great attraction to the Japenese. The Japanese who were eager to make money began to manage kisaeng houses in Japan and import kisaeng women for the purpose.

They get permission to go to Japan as artists. On the other hand, the number of agencies recruiting is increasing. These agencies export kisaeng and earn commission.

On the 2nd floor of a certain building on P street in Seoul there is an office where a post or recruiting artists to work overseas is sticked on the wall. Almost all women who are recruited by agencies of this sort are not kisaeng. A few of them are artists.

In order to get passports, a large number of these women submitted their documents as artists. Some artists get passports for reasons of their overseas performance. After their work, they become high-class prostitutes in Japan. Popular actresses, and singers of south Korea are all alike in that respect.

Some women get passports, camouflaged as brides married to Japanese men. Such cases are frequent of late as an easy way of getting passports.

These women buy false marriage document like those women who emigrated to foreign countries by cooking up false documents for marriage with foreigners. In January 1978 a certain Kim (24) and a certain Han (51) were arrested. According to the indictment, a certain Han faked up false marriage documents for Kim's camouflaged marriage with her dead brother who had lived in Japan as her "husband" to send Kim to Japan.

Through a variety of methods, a large number of kisaeng have gone to Japan. Their number is not available.

The "government" has kept secret the number of these exported kisaeng. In Osaka alone, there are some 50 kisaeng houses. In addition a large number of kisaeng houses are seen in major Japanese cities, such as Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, and so on.

In downtown Hong Kong there is a 20-storied south Korean center, in which 20 offices including the south Korean "consulate general" and apartment houses for 40 families are housed. On the 19th floor of this building, there is a kisaeng house named "Korea Guarden."

This kisaeng house pays 400 dollars every month as rent to the Korean trade association, the owner of the building.

All the hostesses at this kisaeng house were recruited in Seoul–some 40 in all. A total of about 300 south Korean women are said to have worked here to date.

Customers can take out kisaeng from this kisaeng house if they pay extra money.

In Hong Kong there are many foreigners whose standard of living is low. Some of them manage bars of night clubs. But it is only "Korea Garden" that can recruit south Korean women with the backing of its "government."

Cost Reduction by Travel Agencies, Prostitution

Many travel agencies and other companies live on prostitution tourism. Travel agencies take Japanese tourists to kisaeng houses where kisaeng parties are offered and kisaeng are introduced. Rooms are provided by hotels. Travel agencies, kisaeng houses and hotels comprise a syndicate for prostitution tourism.

Only 15 percent of the 1,063 travel agencies in south Korea do normal business. Excepting several agencies belonging to financial groups, other travel agencies are in bad financial and operating conditions.

Japanese carry heavy weight among the foreign tourists to south Korea. Such being the case, 64 branch offices or 81 percent of the overseas branch offices of some 80 travel agencies are situated in Japan.

Our "government (south Korean government)" set a target every year to be achieved by each international travel agencies to attract foreign tourists, to south Korea.

If these travel agencies and companies are unable to attain the targets, they fail to receive benefits from the "government." So, the overseas' branch offices of these travel agencies can't but compete excessively among themselves to attract more tourists and reduce travel costs.

Japanese travel agencies invite south Korean travel agencies to submit tenders for tours of south Korea. It is only the Japanese agencies that make money.

Though we know that we will suffer a loss because of such excessive competition among us in order to achieve the goal set by the "government".

In 1979 a travel fee for three days and two nights was 103-115 dollars per head for a group of 20 tourists but, it is now 85-95 dollars. Every year travel costs are being reduced. In order to cover increased deficits due to travel cost reduction by south Korean travel agencies, they raise kisaeng party fees, meal, hotel and guide charges, etc. and lower the quality of their services.

A travel agency gets 10 percent of the earnings of kisaeng.

In November 1978, a case in which kisaeng were exploited by travel agencies – was disclosed. In this case employes of a travel agency exploited some billions of won a year. According to a survey, travel agencies get guarantee money from kisaeng houses and introduced about 150 foreign tourists a day on an average to kisaeng houses.

Each kisaeng got 18,000 won from 50,000 won paid to kisaeng by a customer. The remainder (32,000 won) are distributed among travel agency employes and other people concerned.

A certain employee of a travel agency said, "... In the tourism policy (of the south Korean government) south Korean travel agencies are not on an equal footing with their Japanese counterparts. Travel agencies in our country work like subcontractors for Japanese travel agencies so that their position is lower."

As long as south Korea continues this policy, it is only our country that suffers a loss. In addition, the financial groups of our country rake in profits and are set on making money.

(Continued from page 6.)

Name	Prisoner number/Occupation		Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
• 2 LEE CH'UN-MUN		student	Chonnam U	English literature, 3	Oct 82 demo in/out campus Oct 13	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
6 3 CH'OI JIN-HO	3191	student	Chonnam U	philosophy, 4	Oct 82 campus demo Oct 13	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by HC.
• 4 CHANG CH'AE-YŏL	7	student	Chonnam U	Chinese literature, 3	May 83 campud demo May 12	ADL	1y	appeal rej. by SC.

SUNCHON PRISON

Sun Pyong Ri 439 • Su Myun • Seong Chu Gun • Chunnam 540

Name	Prisoner number/Occupation		Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
• 1 PARK HYŏN-JU	300	student	Chonnam U	mathematics/statistics 4	Oct 82 demo in/out campus Oct 13	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2 KIM HAK-TŏK	400	student	Chonnam U	trade, 4	Oct 82 demo in/out campus Oct 13	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.
3 LEE YUNG-POK		student	Dan Kook U	Korean literature, 4	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 31	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4 PARK YŏNG-HŭI		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	pharmacy, 4	May 83 campus demo May 18	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 5 LEE SU-YŏNG	888	student	Chonnam U	economics, 4	May 83 campus demo May 11	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.

ANDONG PRISON

Shin Se Dong 83 • Andong-Shi 660

Name	Prisoner number/Occupation		Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
1 PARK WŏN-SHIK	600	student	Koshin U	medicine, 2	Mar 82 Pusan US Cultural Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARS	5y & 7y loss	appeal rej. by SC.
2 JI T'AE-HONG	200	student	Yonsei U	history, 4	Mar 83 leaflets distr. fall 82	NSL/ADL	3y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3 KIM YONG-GI		student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	journalism, 3	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4 CH'OI SŏNG-AE		student	Ehwa U	philosophy, 4	Apr 82 campus demo Apr 7	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.

CHINJU PRISON

Sang Bong Su Dong 1096 • Chinju-Shi • Kyongnam 620

Name	Prisoner number/Occupation		Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
• 1 IM NAK-P'YŏNG	119	student	Chonnam U	German literature, 4	Sep 81 campus demo Sep 29	NSL/ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.
2 CHŏNG SHIM-HWA	114	student	Yonsei U	theology, 3	Apr 81	ACL/NSL	5y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.

MASAN PRISON

Hae Song Dong 345 • Masan-Shi • Kyonanam 610

Name	Prisoner number/Occupation		Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
• 1 NO JŏNG-RAE		student	SNU	engineering, 1	Sep 82 campus demo Sep 16	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
2 CH'OI IN-SUN	1977	student	Pusan U	pharmacy, 3	Mar 82 Pusan US Cult. Ctr. Arson	NSL/ADL/ MLD/ARS	5y & 7y loss	appeal rej. by SC.
3 LEE SANG-ROK	99	stud./ laborer	Pusan U	graduate	Sep 81 Purim case	NSL	6y & loss	appeal rej. by HC.
4 KIM TAE-YŏNG	96	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	Chinese literature, 2	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	2y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 5 CHŏNG MUN-JA		student	Ehwa U	Korean literature, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 7	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
6 CHO JŏNG-GWAN		student	Yonsei U	foreign policy, 3	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 21	ADL	2y6m	appeal rej. by SC.

KIMHAE PRISON

Tae Cho 1 Dong 1028 • Pusan-Shi 601-81

Name	Prisoner number/Occupation		Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
• 1 HONG Gi-WŏN		student	Korea U	metal materials, 3	Nov 82 campus demo Nov 4	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2 KWAK HAE-GON		student	SNU	sociology, 4	Oct 82 campus demo Nov 3	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3 KWŏN HYŏNG-U	159	student	Kyungpook U	foreign policy, 4	Nov 82 campus demo Nov 18	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
4 KO HO-Sŏk	89	teacher	Highschool		Sep 81 Purim case	NSL	6y & loss	appeal rej. by SC.
• 5 HAN SANG-CH'ŏL	60	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	history, 4	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
6 KIM SŏN-JUNG		student	Korea U	agricult. chemistry, 3	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 15	ADL	3y	appeal rej. by SC.

KANGNOUNG PRISON

Hong Che Dong 720 • Kangnoung-Shi • Kangwon Do 210

Name	Prisoner number/Occupation		Place	Major/Year of Study	Case or Event	Arrest Date/ Law Used	Sentence	Trial Status
• 1 Sŏ HAN-SŏK	12	student	Sung Kyun Kwan U	philosophy, 2	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 22	ADL	2y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 2 KIM YONG-TŏK	14	student	Qan Kook U	economics, 4	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 31	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 3 LEE SANG-A		student	Ehwa U	history, 4	Apr 83 campus demo Apr 7	ADL	1y6m	appeal rej. by SC.
• 4 CH'OI SŏNG-NAM		student	Soong Jun U	Korean literature, 3	Mar 83 campus demo Mar 23	ADL	2y	appeal rej. by SC.

(To be continued.)

New Phase of Military Alliance Between Japan, U.S. & S. Korea

Here is the second of a three-part article by Fujii Haruo. The article originally appeared in the latest issue of AMPO, an English-language quarterly review published by the Tokyo-based Pacific-Asia Resources Center:

(Continued from the previous issue.)

One of the characteristics of the air-land battle concept is to set up linkage of all combat measures including nuclear warfare, and to utilize them effectively aiming to destroy the enemy.

In "Operation", it is written that, "the use of nuclear arms will be ordered through command channels based on the approval of the authority of national defense security" and a specific nuclear weapon package to be used on a specific area would be prepared as a prior plan. This package "should include enough nuclear weapons so that decisive change would be brought into the situation to accomplish the task. Each package is instructed "to be kept as a most advanced and precise weapon, and to be used to most effectively." Regarding the targets and selection for nuclear attack, it is stated: "These are the preferred targets in general:

(1) nuclear platform of enemy.
(2) major command and control system.
(3) supporting troops stationed at rear of the front troops.
(4) troops in deep or following.
(5) reserve forces.

By attacking these targets, our forces encountered by the enemy could defeat their front troops easily with conventional weapons.

Brigade and Division commanders will choose targets within the area of influential power based on the above-mentioned criteria or individual, special operational request. It should be noted that the damage to our troops would be limited to the guidance of the plan."

The basic element of the air-land battle is emphasis on attack. It aims at simultaneous deep attack and defeat of hostile forces using speed and power freely. Measures from psychological to nuclear warfare could be utilized flexibly. This is nothing but a doctrine for theater nuclear warfare.

This doctrine was applied during Team Spirit '83. The air-land battle was continued during whole the period either with field movements or crossing practice. Conversion to offensive operation was thus demonstrated in this joint practice.

Threat by Nuclear

"There will be no victory in nuclear warfare and nuclear war, which must never be fought," said Reagan at a Diet session in Japan. He stressed that to hold nuclear arms was to guarantee that they were never used.

In constrast, Chun Doo Hwan warns "that it is too easy to think that nuclear war would never happen." He says that there is no newly developed weapon which has not been used, in human history. In order to prevent nuclear war, north Korea in particular must abandon "its illusion of converting the south to communism by force," he says.

In the Korean peninsula, only the south has nuclear weapons. North Korea is not able to use them, for there are none. The north cannot wage nuclear war even if she wants. In other words, Chun Doo Hwan threatens the north, backed by the U.S. nuclear weapons. In his recent speech on state policy, January 18, 1983, Chun Doo Hwan stated, "The basis of our national defense policy is to establish a readiness that can guarantee our victory in the time of need."

On June 20, 1975, the U.S. Defense Secretary Schlesinger admitted for the first time that U.S. nuclear weapons had been deployed in south Korea, and said, "If the situation forces us to use tactical nuclear arms, we would consider their use against north Korea."

Since then, limited nuclear strategy of the U.S. has more and more become a reality. This was also a response to the lesson of defeat in the Vietnam war. Schlegingr claimed "It is important to strike the heart of our enemy, rather than getting engaged in uncertain military activities."

In south Korea, several hundreds of nuclear shells and torpedoes, are deployed along with the nuclear bombs of the air force. In addition, Defense Secretary Weinberger announced in April 1983, that the U.S. "will continue to offer an improved and modernized nuclear umbrella."

In the joint statement after Reagan's visit, reinforcement of the U.S. military in Korea was stressed. Modernization of nuclear weapons in Korea will probably proceed in the form of improvement of long-range weapons and introduction of the neutron warhead.

According to the National Defense Report of FY1984, production of the neutron warhead for the surface-to-surface missile "Lance" has been completed, a neutron warhead for an 8-inch shell is under production, and a warhead for 155-mm. is being developed. Although all of these are currently stored within U.S. territory, deployment abroad is possible if the President approves, based on consultation with the country where they are to be deployed. For example, it is possible that the weapons stored in Guam would be transferred either to south Korea or to Okinawa, if necessary.

Introduction of medium-range ballistic missile or reinforcement of aircraft for nuclear attack are also possible. F16, one of the modernized nuclear forces, has already been deployed at Kunsan. Deployment of ground launch cruise missiles in Korea and Japan is under consideration for the purpose of blockading the straits. According to a U.S. magazine, sources of the Defense Department state that if these missiles were to be deployed in either Japan or Korea, their range could be extended to Vladivostok.

Theater nuclear war means a war to be fought by theater nuclear weapons deployed abroad. By definition, it is "a war in which theater nuclear weapons can be used by the U.S. army or allied countries, but without nuclear war against the U.S." (National Defense Report in FY1973).

Before the Defense Report was publicized in February 1982, the words, "theater nuclear forces," (TNF) had been used. But from 1983, the words changed to "non-strategic nuclear weapons," which are divided into "intermediate nuclear forces," (INF) and "short-range nuclear forces." (SNF). In November 1981, Reagan stated that "strategic nuclear war could happen in Europe," which led to a mounting anti-nuke movement. This might be a reason for the change of words.

In the National Defense Report of February 1983, it is stressed that the U.S. has no intention of entering a limited nuclear war, as "there is no independent U.S. policy for non-strategic nuclear weapons."

However, a confidential document "National Defense Guidance FY1984-1988" compiled in March 1982 under the Reagan administration, clearly aimed to engage in and to win nuclear war. Despite this, Reagan came to Japan claiming that, "there is no victory in nuclear war and we should never enter a nuclear war."

Does this mean that Reagan has quit his dangerous play with nuclear weapons? No. He only changed his explanation so that the anti-nuke movement would become quiet. He realized that the truth must not be spoken in front of the peoples of allied countries. His real intention is shown in the confidential document.

Part of the "National Defense Guidance FY1984-88" was published in the New York Times in June 1982. According to the report, the U.S. army stationed in the west Pacific would conduct offensive operations to strike at the weakness of the USSR and "to wait for the chance of counter-attack against coastal areas of north Korea, Vietnam and the USSR," in the world conflict occurs.

The guideline also was reported by UPI in January 1983, regarding a nuclear war as follows:

1. to prepare a prolonged nuclear war with the USSR.

2. It is necessary to draft a plan to use intermediate nuclear weapons first and to continue to use them, if necessary.

3. If a nuclear war happens on the sea, the U.S. might expand the war beyond the sea.

4. If a strategic nuclear war occurs, the U.S. would have an advantage over the USSR and thus could end the war favorably.

As its strategy for conventional war, the Reagan administration has adopted the "frequent retaliation strategy". This means that the U.S. would conduct counter-attack against all the weak points of the enemy, beyond the direct fronts. Thus, the strategy aims "to gain victory in conflicts in many theaters" (FY1984 National Defense Report), and strong conventional forces have been established. Furthermore, theater and non-strategic nuclear forces are closely linked with strategic nuclear forces.

The Pacific region is defined as "having assumed an important role in order to prevent Soviet attack against NATO" (FY84 military situation report). The strategy in frequent retaliation is to expand a conflict of one theater to a worldwide battle field. It is the strategy to provocate another world war. This is based on the idea of attacking the weak points of the "Soviet empire". (FY83 National Defense Report). The weak points include the gap between Eastern Europe and the USSR and the geographical separation between Vietnam, Cuba and the USSR. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea is also considered a point weak and a target for strategic counter-attack.

The USSR in the Far East has its own weakness, for it is difficult to protect militarily. The USSR is forced to pay close attention to its security problem in Asia. This is why the U.S. focuses its direction of attack on the area and in early 1983, the U.S. announced that emphasis of attack would be transferred to the west Pacific region. Flexible operation of mobile forces of aircraft carriers, deployment of Tomahawk to the Seventh Fleet, and deployment of F16 to Misawa are part of this strategic shift. Both Japan and Korea are considered as advanced posts for anti-Soviet strategy and are increasingly being reinforced. Joint practices between U.S.-Japan, and U.S.-Korea have become larger and larger in scale, more concerted and more frequent. Through these practices concerted activities between the Japanese and Korean forces have virtually become de facto.

When the U.S. frequent retaliation strategy is developed in northeast Asia, blockage of the straits will be particularly emphasized. Thus the U.S. Navy has requested Japan to cooperate with blockading the straits in the event of an emergency in such regions as Western Europe and the Middle East. "Whether the U.S. world strategy will succeed or not depends on the blockade of the straits" said former Chief of Naval Operations, Halloway.

When he visited the U.S. in January 1983, Nakasone promised that Japan would not allow any activities of the Soviet Navy in the four straits. Later he said he had made a mistake in saying four straits instead of three. But "four" straits are correct. In south Korea, the four straits to be controlled are Soya, Tsugaru, Tsushima and Daikan.

(To be continued)

World Leaders Support 3-Way Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

"On January 10 the Democratic People's Republic of Korea proposed to hold tripartite talks between itself, the United States and the south Korean authorities.

The Italian Government hopes that this proposal aimed at easing the tensions on the Korean Peninsula will create an atmosphere of mutual trust between the two sides concerned and open a road for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

A message of solidarity came to the Central Committe of the Workers' Party of Korea from Gilberto Rincon Gallardo, International Secretary of the Central Committe of the United Socialist Party of Mexico, in support of the new proposal for a peaceful settlement of the Korean question.

The message dated February 8 says:

We highly estimate your new initiatives for the peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme desire peaceful reunification of the country, the supreme desire of the Korean people.

We consider that the proposal of your country for tripartite talks on letting the south Korean authorities agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and adopting a non-aggression declaration between your country and south Korea to open a favorable basis for the peaceful reunification of Korea is a most just and realistic one.

The Central Committe of the Unified Socialist Party of Mexico takes this opportunity of expressing invariable support once again to the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for the peaceful reunification of Korea and will further strengthen its militant solidarity for the DPRK's new proposal.

Letter to S. Korean "Prime Minister"

(Continued from Page 1)

When we proposed to hold DPRK-U.S. talks the U.S. side persistently asserted from the beginning that the talks should be participated in by the south Korean authorities, too.

When the United States proposed the tripartite talks your side supported it.

In full consideration of the stark facts of the past days we made a new proposal for holding tripartite talks with the south Korean authorities participating in the talks between us and the United States.

In view of their responsibility for the Korean question and of the persistent assertions, there can be no ground for the United States and south Korean authorities to oppose tripartite talks, we think.

We cannot understand why your side which agreed to the tripartite talks proposed by the United States now opposes our proposal for tripartite talks.

Your side refuses to agree to the tripartite talks, saying that when they are held, we and the United States will after all participate as masters and the south Korean authorities as a guest without an equal right. This only self-exposes that your side has no real power.

In your reply letter you described the north-south talks as conforming to the principle of national self-determination. But such assertion can convince no one as your side relies upon the United States in everything, while keeping the U.S. forces in south Korea.

As for the problem of the talks between those countries related to the Korean question proposed by your side, it is all the more unjustifiable because there is no country directly responsible for the Korean question except the United States.

In view of all these facts, we declare once again that it is a most reasonable proposal for peace in Korea and for the acceleration of the peaceful solution of the Korean question to hold the tripartite talks at this juncture and we will patiently wait till it will be realised.

March 7, 1984

Kang Song San,
Premier of the Administration Council, Democratic People's Republic of Korea

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